

east to Labrador to linger and feast on the prolific berry crops of the autumn in that land in order to build up for their long ocean journey of 4,000 miles to the north east portion of the South American Continent. Before starting, they move off in mass to Nova Scotia, and late in the northern season undertake that tremendous journey to Brazil. Then, by easy stages, to the southern summer in the Argentine. On their return journey, the route is varied as they proceed north in the Andes region thence along the land bridge through Panama and Mexico, though some of them here go straight north from Yucatan across the western end of the Gulf of Mexico, and both lots then uniting for a leisurely journey up the Western States to Canada, delaying their pace if necessary to keep behind the wintry conditions moving ahead of them to the north. Our golden clover does the same tremendous journey from Australia to Siberia, but escapes the long and arduous ocean flight by the use of the land bridges occurring on this route. Although here again there are variations, for some of these birds have been found in the Midway Islands and the Hawaiian-Samoan Groups and as far east as the Low Archipelago. To reach these points long and hazardous sea journeys equal in extent to those of their American cousins have had to be undertaken. How these birds can navigate to these small landings in the vast Pacific Ocean can only be wondered at, it cannot be calculated. One therefore leaves the subject of bird migration in a defeated mood, realising that all we know of it as yet, merely leaves us on the fringe of knowledge of the subject and the impression that we will never know all that there is to be learned about it.

---

## AUSTRALIAN NEUROPTERA

By M. J. MANSKI, Marybrough

### *Stilbopteryx brocki*, n.s.p.

Total length: 53 mm. Abdomen: 40 mm. Forewing: 40 mm. by 13 mm. wide. Hindwing: 37 mm. by 12 mm. wide. *Head*: Epieranium dark brown with greyish-white hair, thick. *Antenna*: Black with yellow annulations, tip of antenna pitchy-black; antenna surrounded at base by

long black hair. *Eyes*: Slight greenish tint. *Face*: Yellowish; mouth parts, brownish. *Thorax*: Dark brown, sparsely covered with soft greyish-white hairs, sides and underside densely clothed with long greyish-white hairs. *Legs*: Black, long black hairs, tibia spined; claws prominent; spurs longer than base of tarsal joint; 1, 2, 3, 4 tarsal joints together as long as 5th; femora and tarsi with long black hairs inclined to be bristly. *Abdomen*: Dark brown; 1, very short; 2, short, expanding to 3; 3, very long, swollen dorsally, humped, hairy; 4, shorter than 3, swollen dorsally, hump at highest peak in middle, hairy; 5, slightly longer than 4, but not as long as 3, dorsally swollen, tapering to 6, which is narrow and shorter than 5; 7-8 narrow, hairy, equal in thickness to 6, but each slightly shorter, hairy; 9, very short hairy. *Appendages*: Black, hairy. *Wings*: Hyaline, veins black, pterostigma with a dark brown spot enclosing 3-4 veinlets; 1 forked. *Forewings*: Near base, black starts but only extends 3 mm. and does not continue to Costal and Subcostal spaces.

This species differs from other species, in that it is uniform in colour without yellow markings on abdomen, wings being almost free from black band that fills the whole costal and subcostal spaces. The shape of the wings also differs entirely from those of other species.

Habitat : Kalpower, Queensland, January, 1945.  
Type in collection : Manski.

Towards the end of January, 1945, I received, amongst a number of Neuropterous insects, this specimen that I readily perceived was a new species, and I have much pleasure in naming it after Mr. S. Brock, who captured it and sent it to me.